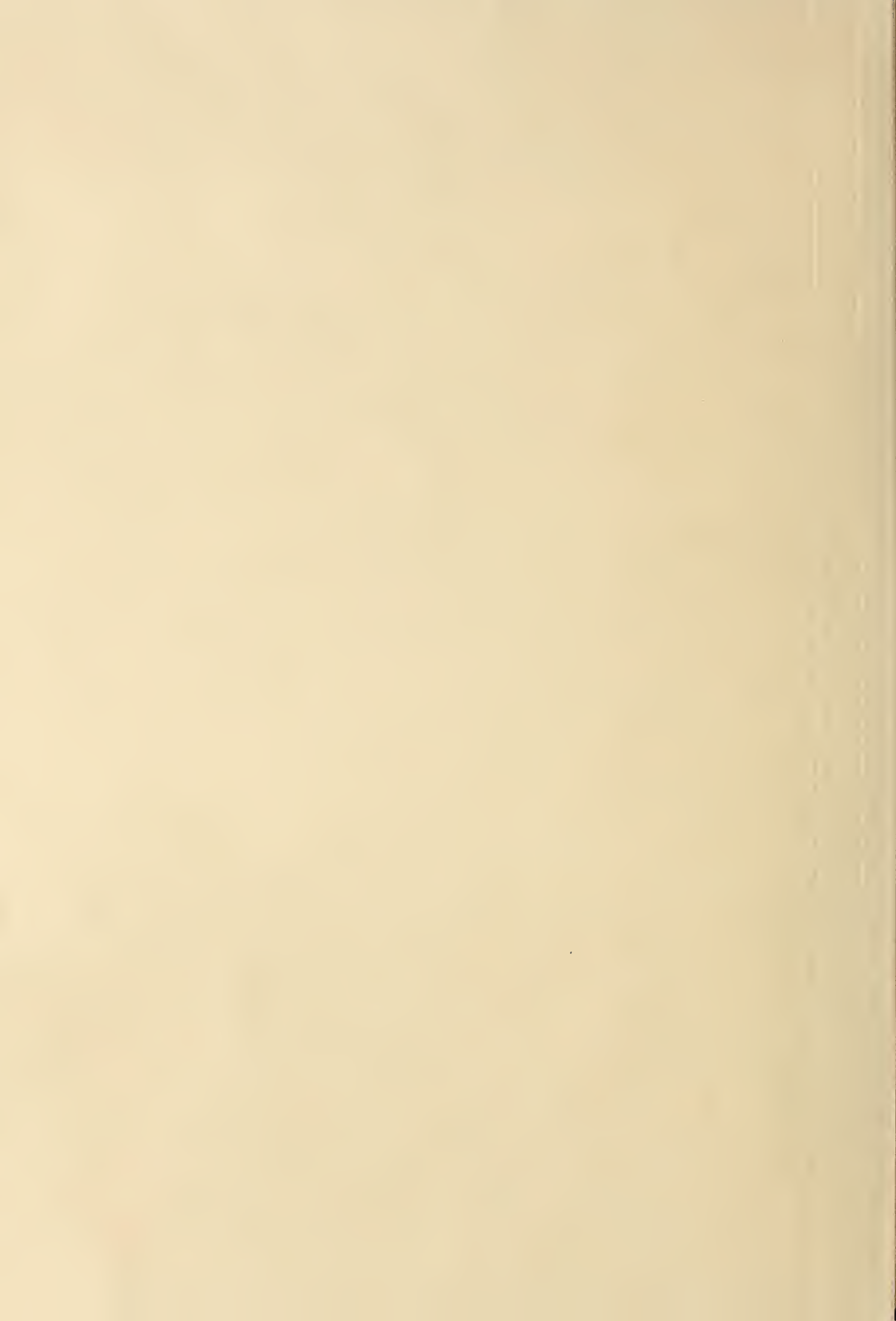
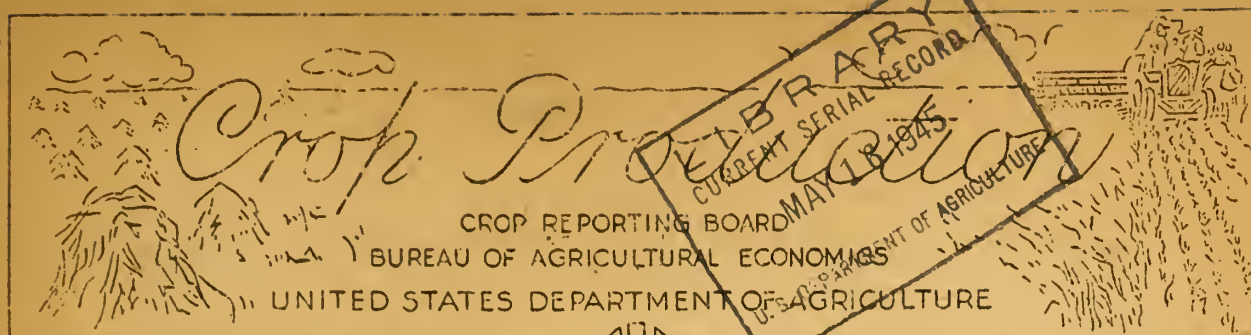


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Release: May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MAY 1, 1946:

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Crops of 1935-44	Crop of 1945	Crop of 1946	Crops of 1935-44	Crop of 1945	Crop of 1946
ACREAGE						
Seeded 1/ (1,000 acres) ..	46,890	50,125	52,096	6,212	4,476	3,721
For harvest (1,000 acres) ..	39,113	46,678	45,872	3,410	1,981	1,778
Percent not har- vested for grain	16.2	6.9	11.9	45.2	55.7	52.2
YIELD PER ACRE						
(bushels)	15.9	17.6	16.2	12.2	13.3	12.0
PRODUCTION						
(1,000 bushels)	618,019	823,177	742,887	42,356	26,354	21,373
CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Percent			Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated May 1, 1946
Oats 2/	68	79	69	--	--	--
Tame hay	80	88	87	--	--	--
Pasture	76	87	84	--	--	--
Early potatoes 2/	76	78	86	--	--	--
Peaches 2/(1,000 bu.)	--	--	--	3/15,808	26,892	25,995
Maple Products:						
Sugar(1,000 lb.)	--	--	--	643	237	337
Sirup(1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	2,625	991	1,354

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1935-44		1945		1946	
	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons	Percent 4/ 1,000 tons
All hay	12.7	11,306	12.4	12,126	15.8	16,533

1/ Acreage for all purposes. 2/10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 3/Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:
May 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1946
(Continued)

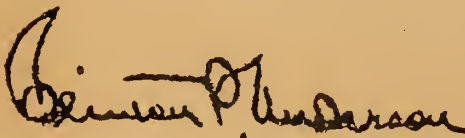
CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1943	1944	Indicated
	1934-43			1945
	Thousand boxes			
CITRUS FRUITS 1/:				
Oranges & Tangerines....	76,505	106,651	113,210	104,940
Grapefruit.....	37,000	56,090	52,180	62,550
Lemons.....	11,330	11,050	12,550	13,400

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44		
	Million pounds			Millions		
March.....	8,852	10,000	9,796	5,005	6,576	6,696
April.....	9,409	10,733	10,540	5,445	6,677	6,721
Jan.-Apr. Incl.....	33,813	38,076	37,243	16,691	22,198	22,585

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

APPROVED:



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

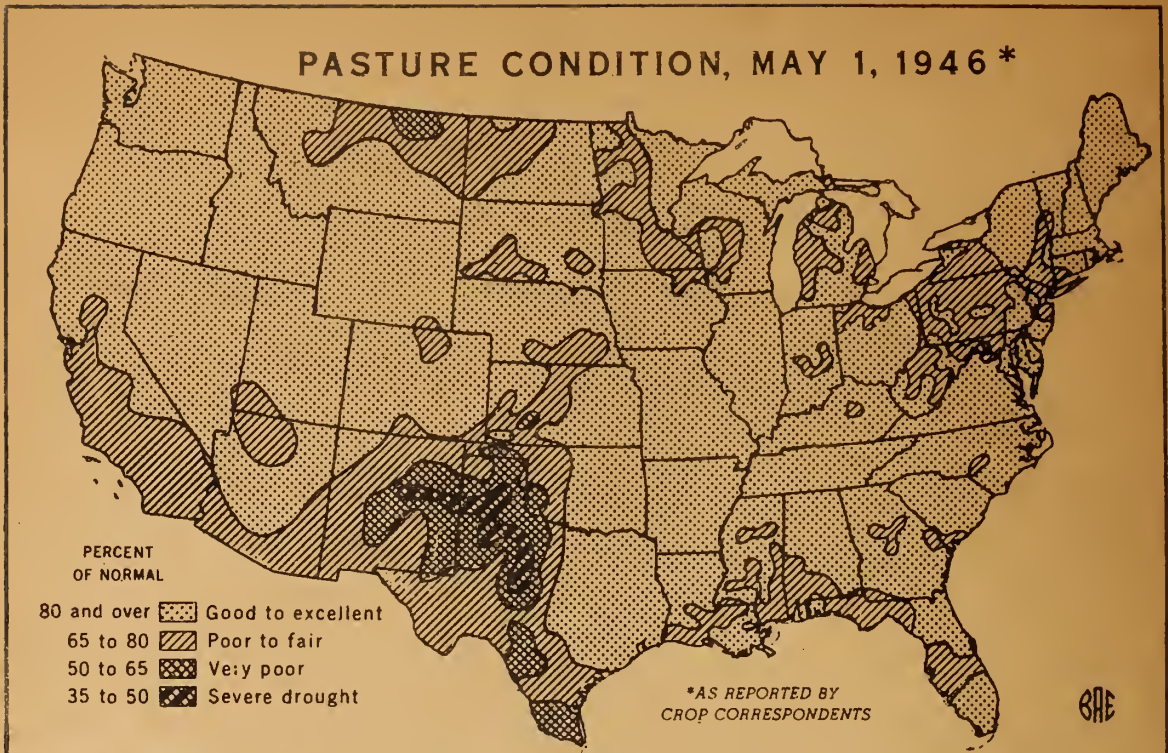
W. F. Callander, Chairman,
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,
R. K. Smith, H. F. Bryant,
C. E. Burkhead, Fred Daniels,
R. Royston, L. M. Clarke,
H. R. Walker, R. K. McCarmon,
J. H. Peters, J. F. Marsh,
C. D. Palmer, Paul W. Smith.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1946

Production prospects for 1946 crops continue bright for the country as a whole. Nature has co-operated well with farmers in bringing into reality their earlier spring planting intentions in spite of some dry weather and low temperatures. In the important spring-planting areas, rainfall during April was well below average, yet this circumstance permitted farmers to push their spring work toward completion well ahead of usual dates. Occurrences of freezing temperatures over three-fourths of the country during April resulted in damage of varying extent to fruits and tender crops, though probably to less extent than had been feared. Yet temperatures as a rule were well above average for April and favored germination and vegetative growth, so that for most crops progress is ahead of usual for May 1. The continuing soil moisture deficiency in the western Great Plains and Southwest stands out as a threat to otherwise bright prospects. Current forecasts for 1946 crops indicate a relatively high level of production, although wheat and rye will not reach the level of the past 2 years.

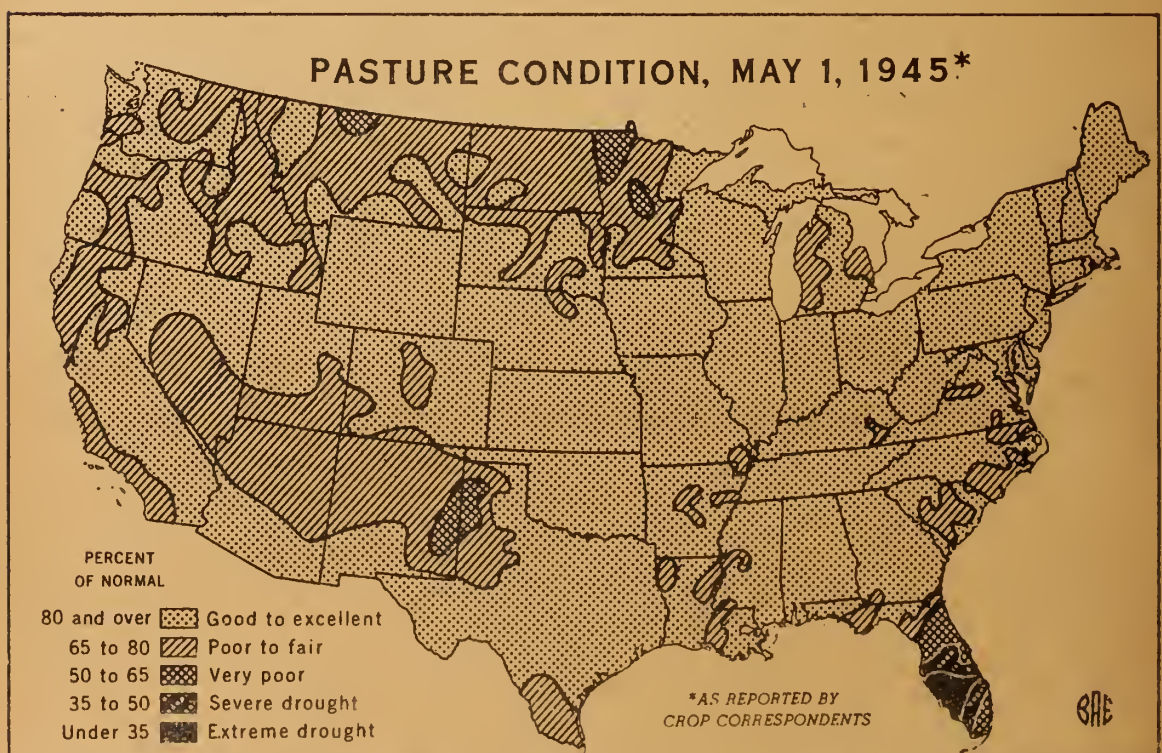
Winter wheat prospects, because deterioration in most North Central and Great Plains areas more than offset improvement in some other less important sections, are now indicated at 743 million bushels, 88 million less than on April 1. Rye is expected to yield at an average rate, but the acreage for harvest is one of the smallest on record. Spring truck crops are expected to exceed by one-sixth the record tonnage set last spring. Condition of early potatoes is the highest ever reported for May 1. Production of both early and late spring crops is at record high levels. The hay crop, while well below a record total, will be augmented by a record carry-over, so that the supply may be near the largest known, both in total and per animal unit. Reported pasture condition, while lower than a year ago, is higher than on any other May 1 since 1929.

Rainfall was below average in most of the country during April, but soil moisture supplies were mostly ample for current crop needs. The Coastal area from New England to Virginia received only light rains, in fact the portion from N. J.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

and Pennsylvania to Virginia was becoming droughty, but relief came in general rains the last week of April and first week of May. In much of the North Central region, especially around the Great Lakes, temperatures were above average and rains were light until the latter part of April. In most South Atlantic and South Central States, temperatures varied widely from freezing to above average at various dates and rainfall was mostly ample to slightly excessive, though Florida had a dry period finally broken by rains in early May. Western States as a rule enjoyed temperatures above average, but rainfall was mostly below average until late in the month. Irrigation water supplies were mostly ample, except in New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Utah. Statewide field tests in Nebraska and Kansas during April revealed that soil moisture may be deficient in south central Nebraska and western Kansas. Good rains are urgently needed to replenish surface moisture. The moisture situation in the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas was critical and little relief has yet been afforded. Drought continues severe in New Mexico and Arizona and California has had only one good rain since early in the year.

Farming activities made rapid and continuous progress as farmers in all sections seldom were interrupted in their field work by weather conditions. As a result, in no section of the country is work retarded, and, in most of the area east of the Rockies, progress is reported one to three weeks ahead of usual. With conditions for spring work so near the ideal, planting of spring crops at optimum times was the rule and limited supplies of farm labor and machinery were used to best advantage making any shortages less acutely felt. Timely rains in late April and early May replenished lagging moisture supplies in northeastern and east North Central States. Thus it is considered likely that farmers closely followed the plans for planting they had reported in March. If the favorable situation continues through planting time for corn, cotton, soybeans and late crops, it is possible that the total acreage planted this season may exceed earlier estimates.

Spring plantings have been made under near-ideal conditions. Oats were seeded in March even in some of the more northern areas of several East North Central and Northeastern States. By May 5, seeding of spring wheat, oats and barley was practically completed everywhere and much flax had been sown. These plantings showed a tendency to germinate and develop somewhat unevenly because of varying temperatures and soil moisture content, but have been favored by additional surface moisture which should tend to bring them along during May.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Plowing for late crops was started in April or earlier, and some potatoes, and corn had been planted even in northerly States, to the extent of 10 percent of the corn acreage in Iowa. Seeding of rice was making similar good progress in the southern area and in California. Cotton planting was mostly ahead of schedule, with much of the acreage up and some chopped in the Gulf States.

Conditions in April helped to maintain the vegetative progress crops had begun in the unseasonably warm March. Winter wheat was heading in Texas, in the "boot" in Kansas and jointing in East North Central States. Plant growth has been rank and continues to make heavy demands upon soil moisture. Insufficient supplies of soil moisture resulted in serious deterioration and heavy loss of acreage in northwest Texas, western Oklahoma and New Mexico, where current rainfall was very light, and lighter similar effects in western Kansas and south central Nebraska. Acreage abandonment appeared to be relatively light and yield prospects improved since April 1 in some other winter wheat areas, but not to an extent sufficient to counterbalance declines in the Great Plains and Southwest. Winter oats in the 10 Southern States, while not as good as at this time last year for the area, are reported in better than average condition despite poor prospects in Oklahoma and Texas. Rye production, estimated at 21 million bushels, is the smallest since 1881 except that of the drought year 1934.

Grass and pastures made very good progress rather uniformly over the country, though checked somewhat by cool nights and dry weather. Tame hay condition at 87 percent nearly equals that of a year ago and exceeds any other year since 1929, indicating a crop only slightly below that of 1945. The first cutting of alfalfa has been harvested as far north as Virginia and Kansas. Because of shortages of livestock feeds, producers were using pastures even in northerly States. Pasture condition at 84 percent, while below the high point of 87 percent a year ago, is much better than usual on May 1. Range feed is mostly good and range livestock are in good conditions, making seasonal gains, except in the dry Southwest. With the mild weather the production of eggs per layer exceeds that of any previous April and egg production for the month is second only to that of April 1944. Dairy cattle were well fed and produced at a record rate per cow in herd for April, but because of smaller numbers, total milk production was slightly under the record for the month set last year.

The complete fruit picture is far from clear at this early date because of undetermined effects of April and possible May frosts and freezes. But prospects for apples, sour cherries, plums and apricots appear favorable for production at higher levels than the short crops of last year, with other deciduous fruits about as favorable as a year ago. The early Southern peach crop, which will start to market in May and be in volume in June and July, appears to be nearly as large as last year's record. The Pacific Coast area should again produce a large aggregate fruit crop. In the Midwest and East, severe frost damage has cut prospects in many areas, but about an average crop of apples seems likely for the region, in contrast to last year's near failure, and the peach crop may be about as large as last year. The California Valencia orange crop, which furnishes the Nation's summer oranges, is about one-third less than last year's record. Prospects continue favorable for the 1946-47 citrus crops. Maple sirup and sugar of relatively poor quality was produced in a quantity which while larger than in 1945, was below any other year of record, chiefly because of the early and short season.

Not only are spring truck crops expected to reach a tonnage one-sixth larger than the record set last year, but preliminary estimates of the total summer acreage are also one-fifth larger. The entire season is prospective acreages of truck crops for the fresh market are about one-eighth more than last year and one-fourth above average. The acreage intended for vegetables for processing is about 5 percent larger than the 1945 aggregate planted acreage, because increases for green lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas and tomatoes more than offset declines in snap beans, beets and cabbage for kraut.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT: Indicated production of winter wheat is now 742,887,000 bushels, about 11 percent lower than the April 1 forecast of 831 million bushels. This compares with 823,177,000 bushels produced last year and 618,019,000 bushels, the 10-year (1935-44) average. The acreage remaining for harvest, at 45,872,000 acres, is about 2 percent smaller than that harvested last year. The acreage not harvested for grain is expected to be 11.9 percent of the planted acreage, compared with 6.9 percent last year and 16.2 percent the 1935-44 average. The May 1 indicated yield of 16.2 bushels per harvested acre is 1.4 bushels below last year's yield of 17.6 bushels but about the same as the 10-year average.

Winter wheat was seeded last fall under generally favorable soil moisture conditions. Excessive moisture was detrimental last fall in only a few areas and dry top-soil was present only in limited areas of the Great Plains. In general, winter killing was light and wheat came through the winter in good condition.

Winter wheat prospects declined during April with the sharpest reduction in the Southwest. Prospects in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma have declined a total of 83 million bushels since April 1. Precipitation during April was generally light in the Great Plains with Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska each having areas very deficient. In the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, heavy growth during the early spring caused a rapid drain on subsoil moisture. In southwestern Kansas and south-central Nebraska, the wheat crop at the present time is in critical condition because of the shortage of subsoil moisture. The wheat crop in New Mexico has also deteriorated materially during the past month. The advanced stage of development of wheat plants in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri promise an earlier than usual harvest in this area. Prospects continue relatively favorable in most of the Corn Belt States. Prospects are above average in the Pacific Northwest, but subsoil moisture is deficient in a number of other Western States, especially California where the deficiency is critical.

Green bugs have caused heavy damage in Oklahoma and Texas and have appeared in southern Kansas where, thus far, they have caused only light damage. Leaf rust is in evidence in some Great Plains States, but so far is not a serious threat to other than a few local areas. Hessian Fly infestation has caused some damage to wheat in Illinois and Missouri. Rather severe Fly infestation has appeared in a few local areas in south-central Kansas. Some nitrogen deficiency is reported in the western Great Plains area and in a few Corn Belt and eastern States.

OATS (10 Southern States): The condition of oats on May 1 for this group of States, is 69 percent or 10 points less than the favorable condition on May 1, 1945 but is slightly above the average condition. In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas the condition of oats is better than last year while not quite as good as in 1945 in Georgia and Alabama. Moisture supplies were short in Florida in 1945 but are favorable for oats so far this year. The condition of oats in Mississippi and Louisiana is about average. Drought in western and northwestern Texas and green-bugs in western Oklahoma have reduced crop prospects in these two States.

In Texas and Oklahoma, there has been an upward trend in the amount of fall oats planted due largely to development of rust-resistant varieties. On the other hand, the percentage of spring sown oats this year has increased sharply over last year in most of the other 10 States because of unfavorable weather at planting time last fall. This has resulted in only 34 percent of crop being reported as spring sown oats in all 10 States, the same as last year but less than the average of 50 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

RYE: The acreage of rye for harvest this year is the smallest in 65 years. The 1946 acreage expected for harvest as grain is 1,778,000 which is slightly smaller than the 1,981,000 acres harvested in 1945. Acreage planted for 1946 was about 17 percent below the planted acreage for 1945. Plantings were reduced in all important rye producing States, except North Dakota, where acreage planted was increased about one-half over last year. Farmers expected to harvest 47.8 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes. Last year 44.3 percent of the total planted acreage was harvested and the 1935-44 percentage is 54.8. The increasing demand for food and feed grains may result in more of the planted acreage being harvested for grain than farmers now anticipate.

Rye production for 1946 is forecast at 21,373,000 bushels. This is only one-half of the 10-year (1935-44) average of 42,356,000 bushels and one-fifth less than the small 1945 crop of 26,354,000 bushels. If present prospects on production materialize, this year's crop would be the smallest on record for any year since 1881 except the drought year of 1934.

A yield of 12.0 bushels per harvested acre is forecast as of May 1. This is 1.3 bushels below the 1945 harvested yield and very nearly equal to the 10-year average of 12.2 bushels.

TOBACCO-1945 REVISED: The revised estimate of total United States tobacco production in 1945 is 1,998 million pounds, 2 percent above the large crop of 1944 and more than 43 percent above the 1934-1943 average. Sales data collected by the Production and Marketing Administration covering the bulk of the crop as well as special reports by growers and others afford the basis of the revisions. Lower yields than expected by producers were revealed during marketing of Pennsylvania seedleaf and some of the fire-cured types. Otherwise, changes from the preliminary December estimate were relatively small. The total production of all tobaccos was about 2 percent lower than estimated last December 1.

Production of Burley tobacco in 1945 is placed at 578 million pounds, second only to the record crop of 591 million pounds in 1944. The revised estimate on Burley is about 4 percent lower than was indicated in December.

The total of all flue-cured types, 1,174 million pounds was practically the same as was indicated in December, -- a new record; just above the 1939 crop.

The production of fired tobacco in 1945 declined to a record low -- 57,095,000 pounds, 12 percent below 1944, and only a fraction of the production in the early 20's, when average production ran well above 200,000,000 pounds.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco was 2 percent below last year while the total of cigar tobaccos was 3 percent down. By classes, changes from 1944 in the cigar types were irregular, fillers showing a decline of 15 percent, binders an increase of 9 percent and wrappers a reduction of 1 percent.

SUGAR PRODUCTION-1945 REVISED: Sugar production from the continental U. S. beet and cane crops of 1945 is estimated at 1,760,000 tons equivalent raw value; compared with 1,493,000 tons in 1944. These estimates include sugar produced or to be produced from plantings of sugar beets in the fall of the respective years. A total of 1,194,000 tons of refined sugar is indicated from sugar beets and 482,000 tons of raw sugar from sugarcane. Total acreage of the two crops harvested for sugar was practically unchanged from the December estimate. The tonnage of sugar beets finally harvested for sugar was slightly above the total indicated in December and the tonnage of sugarcane 5 percent below. The sugar outturns per ton of beets and per ton on sugarcane were somewhat lower than usual.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
May 1, 1946

APPLES: Although apple prospects were reduced by April and early May frosts in many of the country's commercial areas, a U.S. apple crop of about average still (May 8) seems a reasonable possibility. Further frost damage in May is still a hazard for the northern areas and it is too early to fully evaluate the effects of frosts that have already occurred. A warm March in both 1945 and 1946 unseasonably advanced fruit buds in eastern and central sections but low temperatures to date appear to have caused considerably less damage than last year when the U. S. apple crop turned out a record low. In the west, the production prospect still appears favorable for a near-average crop although frosts have reduced the prospective set of fruit in some areas.

In Washington, prospects appear favorable for a good-sized crop. The bloom is heavy and apparently frosts to date merely have helped with thinning. Weather was favorable for pollination the first few days of May when trees in the main producing areas were in full bloom. Orchards are in excellent condition with pruning completed early in the year. Irrigation water supplies are adequate. In Oregon, prospects continue satisfactory. In the Hood River area, Newtowns and Spitzenbergs have a heavy bud set but Delicious prospects are not so favorable as this variety produced a large crop last year. In the Milton-Freewater district of eastern Oregon, the bloom was heavy. California had a very large crop of Gravensteins and Newtowns in 1945, and a lighter production seems likely in 1946. Idaho had a light bloom which was sharply reduced by early May frost damage in the Twin Falls district. In southwest Idaho, frost damage was spotted. The excellent Colorado prospect was reduced by early May frosts in the important Delta county carlot shipping area. In Utah there has been spotted frost damage. New Mexico has the best apple prospects in years.

In New England, April and early May frosts have not been extensive but the hazard will continue throughout May. Full bloom occurred the week of May 5 in southern New England and will be a week to 10 days later in the northern areas. A heavy bloom is indicated for all varieties except Baldwins. The heavy scab infestation in 1945 left a dangerous source of infection for the 1946 crop. The New York apple crop has suffered spotted frost damage, McIntosh, Baldwin, Cortland, and Ben Davis in the Ontario area of western New York and Northern Spy and Delicious in the Hudson Valley show the most injury. Dry weather in April was favorable for scab control. A heavy bloom has occurred or is anticipated for most varieties and orchards except those severely defoliated last summer. As many New York orchards have not passed the pollination stage, and most areas are still subject to frost damage, prospects are still very uncertain. In New Jersey full bloom occurred about mid-April with conditions favorable for pollination. Frost injury was spotted but relatively light. The Pennsylvania prospect has been reduced by April freezes. In the Berks-Lehigh area the fruit set appears spotted with Baldwins, Delicious and Cortlands very light; McIntosh and Staymans, fair; and summer and fall varieties, heavy. The April 11 freeze hit Staymans and Delicious hard but Yorks and Romes appear to have escaped injury. Yorks had a light bloom. In the southeastern counties, apples have a light set.

In Virginia, prospects are favorable for a good-sized crop. Apples bloomed earlier and heavier than usual in all parts of the State. Although there were several frosts during April which killed from 25 to 30 percent of the bloom in the Winchester area (the hardest hit area in the State), sufficient blossoms apparently escaped to provide for good-sized crops. In most sections, April conditions were favorable for fruit setting and control of insects and diseases. However, in the Roanoke and Nelson areas pollination was reduced somewhat by cold weather during the bloom period. Delicious and Staymans appear to have the least favorable prospects with other varieties setting well. In West Virginia, orchards, April frosts and freezes killed many fruit buds but in most localities the set is ample

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

to produce a good crop. Prospects appear most favorable for York Imperial and least favorable for Red Delicious. In western Maryland, frost damage was minor and a good-sized crop is in prospect. On the eastern shore of Maryland and in Delaware frost damage has cut the prospect to a light crop. Damage was greatest nearest the ocean. In North Carolina, progress to date has been satisfactory and a good sized crop is indicated.

In the midwest, conditions vary greatly between areas and orchards. The effect of April freezes on crop size is still uncertain. In Michigan, the bloom was generally very heavy except where growers did not spray last year after the 1945 spring freezes. Scab injury weakened buds in these orchards. Damage from freezes this spring is spotted within areas and even within orchards. Delicious and early apples show more damage than other varieties. In Ohio, apples were hard hit by frost in the northern two-thirds of the State but prospects are much better than a year ago at this time. Red Delicious, Grimes, Staymans and early varieties suffered the most. The Illinois, prospect appears to be for a fair to good-sized crop but a heavy June drop is feared as the result of several April freezes. Conditions in Indiana are spotted. The Missouri frost damage was variable but confined largely to areas in central Missouri where air drainage was poor. In Kentucky and Tennessee, prospects appear favorable for average-sized crops. The bloom was very early and heavy in northwest Arkansas but the set was not good especially for Winesaps and Delicious. Jonathans and Transparents show the most promise. In northeast and central Kansas, early April frosts severely injured Jonathans and early apples. Only a fair-sized crop is in prospect this year. Nebraska orchards have a heavy set of all varieties following the very light 1945 crop.

PEACHES: A 26-million bushel peach crop in the 10 early Southern States is indicated by May 1 prospects. Such a production would be second in size only to the 27-million bushel crop of 1945 and over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1935-44 average of 16-million bushels. Present prospects point to the largest crops of record in the Carolinas and far above average production in each of the other 8 States. In these early States there is an ample supply of moisture for current development of the crop. In the Middle Atlantic States, frosts at blooming time caused some damage. In the northeast, prospects are promising at this time. In the midwest, freezes have caused considerable variation in prospects with Michigan having the best outlook at present. In the West, Colorado expects a good crop, though not as large as the record one of 1945. California and Washington prospects to date indicate large crops.

In Oklahoma the set is heavy but a serious leaf curl infestation is expected to reduce sizes. Both early and late varieties in Texas show good prospects. Movement of early varieties will begin in volume in early June and continue into July. Late varieties will move through August and into early September. In Arkansas, the Nashville-Highland area had a heavy bloom but poor set, and curculio damage is heavy. Only a half crop of Elbertas is expected there but Fair Beauty is more promising. Except for leaf curl, promising prospects prevail in the Clarksville area. The Crowley Ridge area has good prospects. Elbertas in Louisiana did not set so well as last year. In Mississippi, bloom was a week earlier than usual. In Alabama, hail caused some damage in the northern counties. Georgia expects the first movement of the Mayflower variety around May 5 and Uneeda to start about May 18, Early Rose June 5, Hiley June 13, Georgia Belle June 20, Early Elberta June 20 and Late Elberta June 27. In the Fort Valley-Montezuma area, large fruit is expected because of the light set. There are some reports of winter injury to trees in that area. Some hail damage occurred in the southern section. Most orchards in South Carolina require thinning. Mayflower will begin ripening about May 25, Jubilee June 5, Hiley June 15 and Elberta in

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

early July. In North Carolina, there is a heavy set of the white varieties. Larger size in yellow varieties is expected to about offset the lighter set. Growers are fighting a heavy infestation of curculio. The Sandhill area has about the same or slightly smaller crop in prospect than last year. Shipment of early varieties will start soon after June 1.

In Virginia, a heavy crop is in prospect throughout the State in spite of some frost damage in low orchards. In West Virginia, the crop in the western part of the State will need thinning but in the central and northern areas frost damage lowered prospects materially. In the eastern Panhandle, prospects are very spotted. In western Maryland, low orchards suffered heavy damage but for the area as a whole prospects are for a fair to good crop. In Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, prospects show considerable variation with damage greatest in areas nearest the ocean.

All varieties in New Jersey appear to have a good set. In south Jersey, peaches came into full bloom during the first week in April, 10 days later than last year. In that area, some winter injury to trees is reported. In Pennsylvania, frost damage appears to have been small. In New York, heavy bloom in the western area suffered only slight frost damage. Bloom was also heavy in the Hudson Valley but some blasted blossoms resulted from cold winds.

In Ohio, frost damage appears to be much greater than a year ago except for the Lake Shore area in north central Ohio. Ottawa County prospects are reported still good. The April 27 freeze caused considerable damage to Illinois peaches. In southwestern Michigan, the main producing area of that State, the set is heavy. If present prospects continue, hand thinning will be necessary in many orchards and a crop as large as last year might be realized.

Missouri reports damage in the central area from April 12 and 16 freezes, but in the southeast no injury occurred. Kansas expects a good crop. In Nebraska, the bloom was heavy but the set light on account of frost injury. As a result of the light set, growers expect fruit to be of good size. Kentucky had a heavy set but drop has also been heavy. Early varieties set heavier than the later Halo and Elberta. Tennessee peaches suffered only slight damage from frosts.

In Colorado, early May freeze damage in Delta County was heavy, especially around Cedaredge and Rogers Mesa. Mesa County, which in most years produces about four-fifths of Colorado's peach crop, still has good prospects. Before the freeze, growers expected this year's crop to exceed the record production of 1945. The April 30 freeze in Utah caused heavy damage in Salt Lake and Utah Counties but lighter injury in the rest of the State. Washington reports a heavy bloom of all varieties. In Idaho, there was heavy damage from late April and early May frosts in the Twin Falls area and spotted damage in the southwest. Prospects in Arizona and New Mexico are excellent. In California, there is an unusually heavy set of both Firestone and Freestone varieties and heavy thinning will be required for production of high quality fruit.

PEARS: California Bartlett pears appear to have experienced an unusually heavy drop and prospects are not as favorable as on April 1. The Sacramento River pear area is expected to produce a light crop. Shedding of pears other than Bartletts was just beginning on May 1. Prospects for Winter Nells are more favorable than last year but present conditions indicate that crops of other fall and winter varieties may be smaller than last year. Washington pear

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
May 1, 1946

trees have passed the blooming period and present prospects are very favorable. The principal effect of the cold weather on April 29 probably was thinning the fruit. The fruit set at present appears to be fairly uniform. Oregon pear prospects continue to be encouraging. Production for the State, of both Bartletts and fall and winter pears is expected to be above average but less than last year.

In the eastern States April and early May frosts reduced prospects but the extent of damage is uncertain. Losses appear to be light in New York and Pennsylvania, moderate in Michigan and heavy in Ohio.

GRAPES: California grapes are in good condition now but there is some concern that the acreage without irrigation, largely wine varieties in coastal counties, may not have adequate soil moisture for maturing the crop. By May 1, bunch forms were in evidence in most Thompson Seedless vineyards. In Washington, vineyards are in excellent condition and expected to be in full bloom in the western area and coming into bloom in the eastern part of the State about May 10.

In New York; vines have made little development to date. Freeze damage has been negligible except for some bud injury in early locations. In New Jersey, grapes were in full bloom during the first week in May. Michigan grape prospects are generally favorable. Damage from April freezes was negligible. Missouri grapes were just budding at the time of the April 16 freeze and all foliage was killed; however, some new flowers have developed. In Arkansas, the bloom was the earliest of record and prospects at this time are promising.

CITRUS: The total United States orange crop for the present marketing season is estimated at 100.5 million boxes, compared with last season's crop of 109.2 million boxes and the 1934-43 average of 73.7 million boxes. About 36 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year, compared with about 44 million on a year earlier. Early and midseason varieties have all been harvested except for a small quantity in southern California. In Florida about 9 million boxes of Valencias remained for harvest on May 1 this year, compared with about 3 million last year. Practically all of California's Valencias are harvested in the late spring, summer and fall. Less than a million boxes had been picked prior to May 1. The present crop of California Valencias is placed at 27.0 million boxes compared with 38.4 million boxes harvested last year.

Total grapefruit production is estimated at 62.6 million boxes -- 20 percent above the crop last season of 52.2 million boxes and 69 percent above the 10-year average. On May 1 this year about 11 million boxes remained for harvest compared with about 6 million remaining on May 1 last year. The difference is practically all in Florida, where over 6 million boxes remained unpicked on May 1, compared with less than a million a year earlier.

Florida tangerines continued to move throughout April. The unusually extended season was caused by the large proportion of late bloom fruit. More than a half million boxes of tangerines were processed this season into canned juice and frozen segments. Prior to this season, processing of tangerines was unimportant.

California lemons are estimated at 13.4 million boxes, compared with the 13.6 million boxes estimated on April 1. The 1944-45 crop was 12.6 million boxes. Utilization up to May 1 this year totalled about 6 million boxes, compared with about 5 million boxes utilized to May 1 last year.

May 1 prospects for 1946-47 citrus crops were favorable in practically all producing areas. Dry weather in Florida during most of April was relieved by showers on May 2 and 3. Texas citrus areas were short of soil moisture and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

AS OF

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Irrigation water the early part of April, but good rains were received the latter part of the month. The set of Texas grapefruit appears to be lighter than for oranges. Trees appear in good condition and fruit is sizing well. California and Arizona citrus groves are in good condition and prospects are favorable for the 1936-47 crops.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plums are making good progress. The May 1 indicated production is 88,000 tons compared with 71,000 tons produced in 1945. California prunes developed a good fruit set in the interior valleys, but prospects are irregular in the bay and coastal areas, including the Santa Clara Valley. The coastal and bay areas generally account for a very large portion of the State crop. In those areas, many of the fruit forms are shedding, and reliable indications relative to the final fruit set are not yet available.

In the Milton-Freewater area of eastern Oregon, prune trees were in full blossom about the middle of April. Weather conditions during the blossoming period were favorable for pollination and a good crop is in prospect. Production, however, is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's bumper crop in that area. In western Oregon, prospects are irregular. Weather conditions, in general, were favorable during the blossoming period but the bloom was light and rather irregular in some orchards. Most of the crop was still in the jacket stage on May 1. Washington prune prospects are generally good. Trees were in full bloom about mid-April. In Idaho, prunes were damaged by low temperatures the last of April and first of May. The full extent of the damage cannot be determined at this early date but indications are that losses were heavy in the Twin Falls district. In the important southwest district, damage was irregular with indication that some orchards may show a complete failure while others suffered little if any damage.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in good condition. Fruit development is relatively early. The first crop of Black Mission figs is carrying a lighter fruit set than that of last season. Olive orchards, also in good condition, produced a heavy bud set which has not yet reached the blossom stage.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Condition of California almonds on May 1 was 81 percent, compared with 61 percent on May 1, 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 53 percent. Although there are some areas where the nut set is irregular, present indications point to a large crop of almonds for the State as a whole. A considerable part of the almond acreage is in non-irrigated areas where it is possible that the relatively dry winter and spring may result in retarded nut development.

California walnut condition on May 1 was 86 percent, compared with 84 percent a year earlier, and the 10-year average of 81 percent. Some of the earlier varieties have passed the blossoming period but in many important walnut producing areas, blossoming has not become general. Present indications point to a good crop. In Oregon, walnut trees are just emerging in good condition from the dormant stage.

Oregon filbert trees are in good condition. The season is late, however, and it is yet too early for definite indications relative to prospective production. Washington filbert trees produced an irregular nut set in many

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of
May 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

orchards, owing largely to the cold rainy weather during the blooming period. The bearing acreage, however, will show some increase over 1945 and a fairly good crop is in prospect.

APRICOTS: In California, the 1946 production of apricots, as indicated by May 1 condition, is 298,000 tons compared with the small 1945 crop of 150,000 tons. California apricot trees produced a very heavy set of fruit in most of the major producing areas. Thinning of apricots was in progress on May 1. Considerable hail injury occurred on March 30 and 31 in Winters and Brentwood, the principal shipping areas. Washington apricot trees carried a heavy bloom, and present indications point to a large crop this season. In Utah, apricot prospects were reduced materially by low temperatures the night of April 30. There was little or no damage to the crop in Washington county, and losses were relatively light in Box Elder and Weber counties. However, damage to the lowland crop in Davis county was quite general, and many orchards in Utah and Salt Lake counties suffered a complete loss.

PECANS: Pecan trees in most important areas in the Southern States appear to be in good condition. In general, damage from winter and spring freezes was negligible, and insect damage has been little. The season is not far enough advanced for reliable indications as to the probable nut set, but present prospects appear generally favorable.

CRANBERRIES: No serious damage has yet occurred to cranberries in Massachusetts. Water supplies are low, however, and may prove inadequate. The early season, brought on by warm weather in March, has placed the dry bogs in a position where the hazards of frosts and freezes are greater than usual. Prospects in other States were favorable on May 1.

CHERRIES: Cherry prospects on May 1 were varied. In some areas of both the Eastern and Western States, frosts and freezes in April damaged the crop. As a rule, the sweet varieties suffered greater loss than sour. Present conditions indicate that average sized crops of both sweet and sour cherries are attainable. Sour cherries, however, are largely in northern sections of the country and severe freeze damage in May is possible. It is too early to appraise accurately the effect of April and early May freezes.

In New York, frost injury has probably been more serious to cherries than to other fruits. In general, sweet cherries have suffered more than sour. Relatively less damage is reported in orchards near Lake Ontario than farther inland. In the Erie belt of Pennsylvania, condition of sweets is variable, with fair crops in some orchards. Elsewhere in the State there will be few sweet cherries because of April frost damage. Erie belt sour were "hard hit" by frosts. Adams County may have a fair crop of sour cherries. Ohio fruits were damaged by April frosts, especially on the 27th and 28th. The extent of damage to cherries is still uncertain. In Michigan, April freeze damage was apparently more severe to sweet cherries than to other fruits. Damage to sour appear to range from small in the Grand Traverse area to moderate in southwest Michigan. The Door County area of Wisconsin has prospects for a very large crop of sour cherries, but the bloom, which is expected about mid-May, is two weeks earlier and the hazard of frost damage greater than usual.

Montana cherry prospects on May 1 were excellent. Idaho cherries apparently escaped serious freeze damage. The season is about normal around Lewiston but the Emmett crop may be a few days earlier than usual. The Colorado sweet cherry crop will be light because of frost damage on May 1. Sour have a heavy set in Larimer County, and no frost damage has been reported.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In Utah a freeze the night of April 30 caused considerable damage to cherries. Washington sweet cherry areas experienced freezes the last few days of April which probably only thinned the heavy set. Most of the sour cherry trees are in western Washington and were not affected by the frosts. Oregon sweet cherry prospects are favorable. Production, however, will probably be smaller than last year's heavy crop. Good pollinating weather prevailed in most areas during the last two weeks of April while the trees were in bloom. No serious frost damage is apparent. Shipments from the earliest sections should be started by the middle of June. In western Oregon, the crop is late as was the case last year. The California sweet cherry crop is indicated to be 30,400 tons compared with the record last season of 38,000 tons and the 10-year average of 23,460 tons. In most localities the crop this year is slightly later than last year. The earliest varieties will be ready for harvest about May 15.

EARLY POTATOES: May 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 86 percent. This is the highest May 1 condition since the collection of this information began in 1924. A year ago, condition of this crop was reported at 78 percent. The 1935-44 average condition is 76 percent. Condition for each State is above average.

Acreages harvested to date have produced above-average yields in all areas. However, the Florida winter crop yield was considerably lower than the phenomenal yield produced in 1945. The early spring acreage in Florida and the Texas Lower Valley has produced very good yields. With a 12 percent increase in this acreage, a record-high early spring crop is being harvested. Harvest of the Texas crop was expected to be practically complete after the first week of May. Supplies from Florida will be light after May 15.

The commercial crop of late spring potatoes is expected to be about one-fifth larger than the previous record-high crop produced in 1945. There was an increase in the commercial early spring acreage this year, especially in California where the crop is irrigated and yields abundantly. Yields in California and each of the Southern States are expected to be very good this year. The indicated 1946 production for California is about one-fifth larger than the 10-year average production in this State and the Southern States combined. On May 1, harvest of the late spring commercial-crop was in progress in California, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas. Since May 1, harvest has begun in Mississippi and south Georgia. Harvest of the North Carolina crop is expected to begin the week of May 13. Shipments from Tennessee should begin about the first week in June.

The weather in Kern County, California has been ideal for potatoes. Early planted acreages are producing excellent yields of good quality potatoes. In the Houma area of Louisiana, blight is rather general but has caused no serious damage to date. In the New Roads area of this State, dry weather in April reduced yields on the early planted acreages. In Baldwin County, Alabama, April was far too dry for the best growth of potatoes and yields are running lighter than last year. All areas in Texas that produce late spring potatoes have a good supply of moisture and other growing conditions are favorable. The summer crop in the Texas panhandle is in good condition, and early plantings are well advanced. The potato acreage in Arkansas and Oklahoma has thus far escaped flood losses which have been a somewhat destructive factor in recent years. However, in both States, moisture supply has been adequate, and the crop has made very good growth.

In south Georgia, May 1 condition indicates one of the highest-yielding commercial crops in recent years, but, in north Georgia, heavy rains and cool weather have caused irregular stands. A record-high South Carolina yield of commercial early potatoes is indicated. The Tennessee commercial early crop is

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

expected to be the largest of record. April frosts in the Albemarle Sound area of North Carolina cut back some plants, but such damage will result only in a delayed harvest of those fields. Current prospects indicate commercial yields per acre equal to the record-high State yield produced last year.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The production of both sirup and sugar were above last year but below any other year of record. The indicated 1946 sirup production, 1,354,000 gallons, compares with 991,000 gallons produced last year and 2,625,000 gallons, the 1935-44 average. The estimated production of sugar, 337,000 pounds, is about 42 percent above last year's total but 48 percent below average.

The low sirup and sugar production may be attributed primarily to adverse weather. Unseasonably high temperatures during late February and early March caused sap to start running earlier than usual and necessitated the opening of sugar bushes before some operators were fully prepared. Continued warm weather in March started premature budding of trees and brought the season to an early end, particularly in Ohio where the season was the shortest of record and averaged only 13 days. Cool weather during the first part of April resulted in an additional "running of sap" which enabled some producers to operate a few more days. However, this run was of minor importance and inferior quality.

The quality of the 1946 crop was poor, although some high quality sirup was produced during the first runs. Demands for both sirup and sugar were brisk and the crop moved rapidly from producer to consumer, with little or no difficulty being encountered in marketing.

HAY: On May 1 there were $16\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of old hay on farms. Present prospects indicate that the 1946 crop may be more than 100 million tons, making the probable supply for the crop year nearly 117 million tons. This is ample for the livestock to be fed and would be the second largest supply in the 36 years of record.

The supply for the 1945 crop year also was about 117 million tons -- 105 million tons produced and 12 million tons carried over from previous years. During the past six years, hay production has ranged from 94 to 105 million tons and May 1 farm stocks have varied from 10 to more than 13 million tons. In this period hay disappearance (supply less carry out) on farms has ranged from 1.11 to 1.22 tons per hay-consuming animal unit. The supply for the 1946 crop year (after allowing for average carry out) may be about 1.28 tons per animal unit.

For the country as a whole the $16\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of old hay on farms May 1 were the largest farm reserves on record. Record stocks were indicated in Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Louisiana and in many States where lespedeza is one of the major hay crops, including Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

This year's May 1 farm stocks of old hay were larger than a year ago in all States bordering on or east of the Mississippi River, except Mississippi. They were also larger than the 10-year average in these same States, in the Great Plains States from Montana and North Dakota to Texas and in the Pacific Northwest. In the southwest, from New Mexico to California, supplies of hay have been very low for several months and May 1 farm stocks of old hay were much below both last year and average.

The May 1 condition of the 1946 tame hay crop was reported above the 10-year average in most important States except Colorado and Pennsylvania. However, in many North Central and Eastern States it was near or below that reported a year ago. Harvesting of some varieties has begun throughout the southern part of the country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURES: On May 1 farm pastures were furnishing unusually good early season feed despite drought conditions in sections of the Southwest and lesser need for additional moisture in some other areas. The condition of pastures, as determined from reports of crop correspondents, averaged 84 percent of normal on May 1 this year, 3 points lower than on that date last year, and about equal to the May 1 condition in 1941 and 1942. Otherwise it was the highest for the date since 1929. In the southern States from Central Oklahoma and Texas eastward and in the central Mississippi Valley States ample soil moisture gave excellent prospects for continued growth of pastures. Late April rains over much of the Northeast improved that area's prospects for pastures as the season advances.

On May 1 the condition of farm pastures was good to excellent in most States in the South Atlantic region, the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley, the Central Rocky Mountain area, and in the Pacific Northwest. (See pasture map, Page 4) In the Great Lakes area and States farther east dry weather during April held back the growth of grass after its early start resulting from the warm March. In the North Atlantic States, pasture condition averaged considerably below a year earlier, but late April rains extending westward to central New York and eastern Pennsylvania replenished soil moisture supplies. Pastures in the Great Lakes area, although above average, were likewise not in as good condition as those of early May last year. Although showers were helpful, moisture supplies in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin were still short at the end of the first week in May.

In southern States east of Oklahoma and Texas ample moisture and good weather caused rapid advancement in the growth of green feed. Liberal rains in April and early May supplied current needs and provided ample reserves for continued growth of pastures in this area and most of the central Mississippi Valley. In Missouri, May 1 pasture condition was the highest in half a century.

In a large section of the Southwest, growth of pasture and range feed has been held back by extreme shortage of moisture over a number of months. Severe drought conditions existed in the Panhandle and Plains areas of Texas and in eastern New Mexico. Arizona was also extremely dry though some feed from browse and irrigated pastures was available. In the western part of the country other than the Southwest, pastures and ranges generally got off to an early start this year, but in many sections surface moisture supplies were short in early May. Other areas that have been extremely dry are westcentral and southwestern Kansas, western Oklahoma, western North Dakota and northern Montana. April rains broke the drought in south Texas and recent rains in South Dakota, Nebraska, and sections of adjacent States were very beneficial to pastures and ranges. In California, pasture and range conditions improved materially during April, but at the beginning of May were only fair over most of the southern half of the State.

MILK PRODUCTION: Although milk cows numbered 1 million fewer head than a year ago, United States farms produced 10.5 billion pounds of milk during April 1946, only 2 percent below last year's record high for the month and 12 percent above the April 1935-44 average. Milk produced per cow reached a new April record, continuing the high level of March. Although milk cows in northern States were still being barn fed, pastures in southern and some midwestern States were furnishing unusually good early grass. In addition to this factor, the high April yield per cow was aided by liberal supplementary feeding and close culling of milking herds. Milk production per capita per day during April was 3.50 pounds, being exceeded only in 1942, 1943, and 1945.

May 1 milk production per cow in herds of crop correspondents, at 17.52 pounds for the United States, is the largest ever recorded for this date and compares with 15.56 pounds per cow for April 1, with 16.86 pounds for May 1 a year ago, and with 15.47 pounds for the 1935-44 May 1 average. Nearly half the States this year established new high May 1 records for milk production per cow and in most of the remaining States production per cow was near the record.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In Texas, milk production per cow on May 1 was the lowest for the date in 20 years. However, Texas and the Southern New England States were the only important dairy areas that did not show a relatively high level of production per cow. By regions, milk production per cow on May 1 was above a year earlier in all except the North Atlantic group. All regions exceeded their April 1 figures and their 1935-44 averages for May 1.

Of all milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters, 72.8 percent were in milk on May 1, which is average for this date and above the corresponding figure of 71.9 percent reported a year earlier. The April 1 figure of 68.6 percent was below average, so some improvement was achieved during the month. The South Central States on May 1 reported 60.6 percent of their cows in milk, 3 percent below average for this date. The Western States had 77 percent of their cows in milk, compared with the May 1 average of 75 percent. Other regions reported that the number of cows in milk was within 1 percent of average.

Milk production in April was generally below a year earlier in the 18 States where monthly estimates of milk production are being made, principally because there were fewer milk cows than in April, last year. However, in four of these States - Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina - milk production in April this year exceeded that of a year earlier. All four of these States reported record high April milk production per cow. In Iowa, Missouri, and North Carolina, the increase in production per cow more than offset the decline in cow numbers. Wisconsin, with the largest number of milk cows in the history of the State - $2\frac{1}{2}$ million head - and with the highest yield per cow ever achieved for April, produced 1,484 million pounds of milk during the month, compared with 1,421 million pounds last April and with the 1935-44 April average of 1,144 million pounds. Only Kansas and Oregon of these 18 States fell below the 10-year average production for the month.

ESTIMATES MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES - 1/

State	April av: :1935-44	April: :1945	March: :1946	April: :1946	State	April Av.: :1935-44	April: :1945	March: :1946	April: :1946
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	81	91	88	88	Va.	114	146	128	143
Pa.	404	471	432	449	N.C.	110	133	122	134
Ind.	262	305	276	302	Okla.	232	259	210	246
Ill.	439	513	457	489	Mont.	57	60	50	58
Mich.	404	505	453	499	Idaho	103	121	103	116
Wis.	1,144	1,421	1,367	1,484	Utah	50	66	59	65
Iowa	550	574	558	593	Wash.	180	202	169	199
Mo.	294	394	307	398	Oreg.	131	137	103	129
N.Dak.	166	182	154	176	Other States	4,408	4,864	4,527	4,690
Kans.	280	289	233	277	U. S.	9,409	10,733	9,796	10,540

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,721,000,000 eggs in April -- 1 percent more than in April last year and 23 percent above the 1935-44 average. Egg production was above last year in the North Atlantic and Western States, below in the South Atlantic and South Central States, and about the same in the North Central States. Increases in production from April last year were 8 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West. Decreases below a year ago were 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the South Central States. The increase in egg production for the country as a whole was due to an increase in the rate of lay, as the number of layers was the same as a year ago. Aggregate production for the first 4 months of this year was 22,585,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent above production in 1945 and 35 percent above average, but 5 percent less than the record for this period in 1944.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The rate of egg production per layer during April was 17.9 eggs -- a record for the month -- compared with 17.7 in April last year and the 10-year average of 16.9. The rate of lay was at record levels in all geographic regions, except the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States, and above last year in every region. Average egg production per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 56.7 eggs, compared with 55.4 last year and 49.2 for the 10-year average.

Farm flocks averaged 376,349,000 layers in April -- about the same as in April last year, but 17 percent above average for the month. Numbers of layers in the North Atlantic and Western States increased 8 percent and 2 percent respectively from a year ago. In other parts of the country the number of layers decreased -- 1 percent in the North Central States, 2 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States. The seasonal decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was about 5.9 percent, compared with 5.3 percent last year and 5.4 percent for the 10-year average. The seasonal decrease was less than last year in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, but more than last year in all other regions of the country, with largest relative decreases in the South Central States and smallest in the West.

There were 458,609,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 -- about the same as a year ago, but 21 percent above average. Increases in numbers of young chickens above a year ago in the West North Central and Western States offset decreases in other parts of the country. Farm holdings of young chickens on May 1 in the Western States were 17 percent larger than a year ago and in the West North Central States they were 6 percent larger. Young chicken holdings decreased from a year ago by 5 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States and by 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. Holdings in the South Central States were about the same as a year ago.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North : :Atlantic :	: E.North : :Central :	: W.North : :Central :	: South : :Atlantic :	: South : :Central :	: Western : :	: United : :States :
Av. 1935-44	42,628	76,612	93,886	43,794	89,001	27,379	378,300
1945	51,549	94,258	131,973	52,037	98,532	28,462	456,816
1946	48,413	89,131	139,812	49,286	98,658	33,309	458,609

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 31.3 cents per dozen, compared with 33.0 cents a year ago and 20.9 cents for the 10-year average. Egg prices decreased 0.8 cents during the month ending April 15, considerably more than the decrease of 0.1 cents for last year and for the 10-year average. Egg markets steadily gained strength during April and closed firm with prices near ceiling levels. Trading was unusually active and largely on the basis of consumer grades. Demand at the time of Easter and the Passover was unusually broad. Speculative interest, stimulated by reports of feed scarcities and a general world food shortage, returned with increased vigor after a lull of several weeks.

Chicken prices averaged 24.3 cents per pound live weight on April 15, compared with 25.7 cents a year ago and 17.4 cents for the 10-year average. They increased 1.0 cents per pound during the month compared with an increase of 0.7 cents last year and the average seasonal increase of 0.6 cents. Poultry markets were firm with broad demand stimulated by shortages of red meat. Fresh arrivals were short of trade needs resulting in unusually heavy storage withdrawals. However, storage stocks continue to be the highest of record for the season.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Turkey prices on April 15 averaged 30.1 cents per pound, compared with 33.6 cents a year ago and 18.9 cents for the 10-year average. Turkey markets were firm and unusually active during April. Young hens were closely held at ceiling prices. Marketings of breeder hens from the Pacific Coast have passed over the seasonal peak. Heavy shipments out of the Midwest were readily absorbed on Eastern Markets. Storage stocks of turkeys on April 1 were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of a year ago and more than 3 times the 1941-45 average.

The mid-April cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.11 per 100 pounds, the highest price in 23 years of record, compared with \$3.07 a month ago, \$2.87 a year ago and the 10-year average of \$2.05. The relationship between the price of eggs and the cost of feed on April 15 was less favorable to egg production than a year ago or the average. The chicken-feed ratio was also considerably less favorable than a year ago or than average. The turkey-feed ratio was considerably less favorable than a year ago, but slightly more favorable than the 10-year average.

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BABY
CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS:

Prices paid by farmers for all baby chicks in the spring of 1946 averaged \$15.70 per 100, compared with \$15.50 a year earlier. A slightly greater proportion of the chicks purchased this year were sexed pullets bought at slightly higher prices -- \$23.80 per 100 in 1946 compared with \$23.50 in 1945. Prices paid for straight-run chicks averaged \$13.70 in both years. With somewhat smaller supplies of feed available this spring, the demand for cockerel chicks has been weaker than last year, and prices paid averaged \$6.78 per 100, or 39 cents less than last year.

Prices paid for turkey poults in 1946 averaged \$71.50 per 100, a drop of \$4.40 from 1945 levels, but still \$1.80 higher than in 1944.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
May 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
	Pct. not harvested				Left	Indi-		Indi-		
	for grain				for	Average:	cated	Average:	cated	
	:Average:				:harvest,	:1935-44:	1945	:May 1, 1935-44:	:May 1, 1945	
:1935-44:				1945	1946	:	1946	:	1946	
	Percent		Thous. acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	3.6	1.6	11.0	211	23.6	26.0	21.0	6,955	9,308	4,431
N.J.	18.8	30.0	21.0	73	22.2	21.0	22.0	1,247	1,323	1,606
Pa.	2.3	2.8	2.5	878	20.1	21.5	20.0	18,539	20,038	17,560
Ohio	3.2	1.1	1.0	1,990	20.6	27.0	22.0	41,875	60,993	43,780
Ind.	4.2	2.0	1.5	1,424	17.4	22.5	21.0	26,663	35,842	29,904
Ill.	7.1	4.8	4.0	1,305	18.0	18.5	18.0	31,643	25,456	23,490
Mich.	1.8	1.1	1.5	897	21.3	27.0	23.5	17,261	27,648	21,080
Wis.	4.9	3.0	3.0	36	18.4	25.0	20.5	734	800	738
Minn.	11.4	1.7	11.0	96	18.7	23.0	19.0	3,209	2,714	1,824
Iowa	13.8	20.0	6.0	168	18.7	21.0	20.0	6,101	2,688	3,360
Mo.	12.5	9.3	5.0	1,627	14.6	14.5	14.0	26,150	22,518	22,778
S. Dak.	35.9	14.3	23.0	265	12.1	16.0	11.5	1,669	3,936	3,048
Nebr.	18.1	4.3	4.0	3,969	15.3	23.0	19.0	44,620	84,226	75,411
Kans.	20.6	5.2	12.0	12,448	13.5	15.5	13.5	144,440	207,917	168,048
Del.	3.9	8.2	5.0	68	19.0	19.5	20.5	1,331	1,306	1,394
Md.	4.0	9.3	7.0	342	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,864	6,840
Va.	5.2	9.1	3.5	483	15.0	16.0	16.0	8,237	8,192	7,728
W. Va.	16.1	11.4	14.0	86	15.2	17.5	16.5	1,849	1,768	1,419
N.C.	6.6	9.0	13.0	399	13.3	14.0	15.5	6,477	6,216	6,184
S.C.	3.0	3.4	19.0	192	11.1	13.0	13.0	2,457	2,912	2,496
Ga.	7.3	6.9	25.0	170	10.3	13.0	13.0	1,977	2,613	2,210
Ky.	14.7	28.0	26.0	354	14.8	13.5	16.5	6,242	5,278	5,841
Tenn.	6.2	8.6	15.0	356	12.5	12.5	14.0	5,187	5,325	4,984
Ala.	13.1	15.8	22.0	14	11.8	15.0	14.0	101	240	196
Miss.	1/ 29.9	28.0	35.0	15	1/ 26.0	21.0	23.0	1/ 240	378	345
Ark.	26.9	35.4	25.0	53	10.2	10.5	11.5	527	441	380
Okla.	15.2	6.7	13.0	5,625	12.6	12.7	10.0	53,306	70,917	56,250
Tex.	30.0	10.2	30.0	4,196	11.1	9.0	8.5	34,863	41,778	35,666
Mont.	13.6	9.0	7.0	1,598	17.9	22.0	22.0	19,039	30,162	35,156
Idaho	8.9	5.3	3.5	720	24.3	29.0	25.5	14,998	19,691	18,360
Wyo.	28.7	15.9	8.0	182	14.4	20.0	22.0	1,615	3,060	4,004
Colo.	29.7	16.7	12.0	1,566	15.7	24.8	21.0	14,416	31,967	32,886
N. Mex.	36.7	35.4	55.0	205	10.9	9.0	6.0	2,346	2,034	1,230
Ariz.	4.6	11.1	7.0	27	22.1	21.0	20.0	781	504	540
Utah	6.0	1.9	3.0	226	19.4	22.5	22.0	3,560	4,630	4,972
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	28.2	25.0	28.0	113	100	112
Wash.	16.4	5.9	6.0	2/ 2,194	26.9	27.0	30.0	31,794	44,253	65,620
Oreg.	13.2	5.1	7.0	781	23.3	23.0	24.5	14,378	16,675	19,134
Calif.	9.6	8.3	12.0	649	18.3	18.5	18.0	13,606	10,416	11,682
U. S.	16.2	6.9	11.9	45,872	15.9	17.6	16.2	618,019	823,177	742,887

1/ Short-time average.

2/ The estimated acreage of winter wheat seeded in Washington in the fall of 1945 has been revised from 2,178,000 to 2,334,000 acres. This gives a United States total of 52,096,000 acres of winter wheat seeded compared with 51,940,000 acres as published in December 1945.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

May 1, 1946

RYE

Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
Harvested	Left for:							
State	Average:	harvest	Average:	1945	cated:	Average:	1945	cated
	1935-44:	1945:	1935-44:	May 1:	1935-44:	1945:	May 1,	1946
		in 1946:		1946:				

	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20	14	11	17.4	18.5	17.0	351	259	187.
N.J.	17	12	15	17.0	16.0	17.0	289	192	255
Pa.	64	46	30	14.6	15.5	14.0	940	713	420
Ohio	66	31	23	16.1	18.0	17.0	1,075	558	391
Ind.	128	89	72	12.8	12.5	12.5	1,642	1,112	900
Ill.	79	47	40	12.6	12.5	12.0	1,008	588	480
Mich.	105	60	51	13.0	15.0	14.0	1,362	900	714
Wis.	208	97	77	11.7	13.0	11.0	2,504	1,261	847
Minn.	350	110	111	14.0	16.5	16.0	5,102	1,815	1,776
Iowa	70	12	12	15.4	14.5	15.5	1,147	174	186
Mo.	48	60	45	11.7	11.0	12.0	550	660	540
N. Dak.	693	156	242	11.5	15.5	14.0	8,467	2,418	3,388
S. Dak.	566	290	240	12.1	15.5	10.0	7,194	4,495	2,400
Nebr.	374	344	252	11.1	13.0	11.0	4,169	4,472	2,772
Kans.	82	75	73	10.8	10.5	10.5	888	788	766
Del.	10	16	14	13.3	13.5	14.5	128	216	203
Md.	13	20	19	13.8	13.5	14.0	242	270	206
Va.	43	33	31	12.2	14.0	13.5	525	462	418
W. Va.	6	4	3	11.8	13.5	12.5	76	54	38
N. C.	50	31	25	9.0	10.0	10.5	446	310	262
S. C.	20	25	20	8.6	8.5	9.0	169	212	180
Ga.	21	16	12	7.2	8.5	8.0	151	136	96
Ky.	18	44	36	11.8	12.5	13.0	226	550	468
Tenn.	40	36	30	9.2	9.0	10.0	365	324	300
Okla.	93	112	80	8.6	9.5	7.5	827	1,064	600
Tex.	15	27	18	10.7	9.0	8.0	162	243	144
Mont.	39	27	22	11.7	11.0	11.0	473	297	242
Idaho	7	7	5	14.0	13.0	13.0	97	91	72
Wyo.	20	6	13	8.2	8.5	9.5	172	51	124
Colo.	63	65	65	9.0	12.0	11.0	617	780	715
N. Mex.	7	4	7	10.6	8.0	7.0	81	32	49
Utah	4	7	14	9.7	11.0	12.0	46	77	168
Wash.	21	15	13	11.7	12.5	14.0	249	183	182
Oreg.	36	33	45	13.8	14.0	15.0	498	462	675
Calif.	9	10	11	12.6	13.0	13.0	116	130	145
U. S.	3,410	1,981	1,778	12.2	13.3	12.0	42,356	26,354	21,373

OATS

Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in		
State	Spring oats	Fall or winter oats			
Average:	1945	1946	Average:	1945	1946
1935-44:			1935-44:		
Percent			Percent		
N. C.	1/ 81	80	89	1/ 48	48
S. C.	77	83	86	16	15
Ga.	77	86	85	14	14
Fla.	76	69	84	40	5
Ala.	78	86	83	30	16
Miss.	78	83	76	20	10
Ark.	76	77	80	58	39
La.	78	71	77	12	8
Okla.	68	75	63	90	83
Tex.	61	77	54	42	27
10 States	68	79	69	50	34
1/ Short-time average.				18	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.

as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

	All Hay			Tame Hay			Pasture		
	Stocks on farms May 1			Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
State	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44			1935-44		
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Maine	102	66	156	87	93	92	84	89	90
N.H.	44	31	55	87	93	92	83	92	91
Vt.	92	50	109	89	94	91	86	95	88
Mass.	49	23	82	88	95	86	85	94	85
R.I.	4	2	5	87	97	93	80	88	77
Conn.	40	14	57	86	94	82	82	92	83
N.Y.	562	401	763	81	90	83	79	90	82
N.J.	58	34	88	81	88	78	79	92	75
Pa.	398	356	485	81	91	80	79	91	77
Ohio	374	280	487	79	91	86	77	92	84
Ind.	358	293	496	80	91	87	79	93	86
Ill.	497	421	733	80	93	87	79	93	90
Mich.	448	310	695	83	86	86	78	82	80
Wis.	782	876	1,305	84	93	88	82	88	84
Minn.	721	741	881	80	84	85	77	79	81
Iowa	625	647	1,097	78	93	91	79	91	90
Mo.	422	512	787	78	90	93	77	91	96
N.Dak.	373	390	630	68	80	81	63	72	79
S.Dak.	345	795	702	73	86	86	70	82	86
Nebr.	414	784	825	75	91	86	69	85	85
Kans.	171	332	294	75	92	85	67	92	87
Del.	12	11	22	80	89	85	78	88	87
Md.	70	54	124	79	88	81	77	88	78
Va.	179	205	345	80	83	88	78	89	89
W.Va.	85	74	143	79	89	83	75	89	81
N.C.	226	234	325	79	79	88	78	86	89
S.C.	106	100	134	70	74	85	72	82	85
Ga.	165	163	227	72	84	83	76	88	88
Fla.	18	17	18	73	73	82	76	68	76
Ky.	273	195	505	80	91	90	78	93	90
Tenn.	379	244	565	78	90	90	77	95	93
Ala.	204	194	196	72	83	81	78	90	87
Miss.	202	239	225	73	81	81	78	87	86
Ark.	213	230	306	76	79	86	80	87	92
La.	40	50	55	76	77	82	80	84	83
Okla.	133	258	158	70	82	77	70	87	82
Tex.	207	276	298	69	78	82	74	87	76
Mont.	377	462	448	81	85	85	76	77	79
Idaho	200	126	203	89	84	95	85	79	93
Wyo.	170	152	221	86	93	90	82	89	90
Colo.	236	296	353	84	90	83	73	85	87
N.Mex.	45	48	23	81	78	84	72	76	63
Ariz.	41	157	32	89	90	90	87	83	79
Utah	80	173	106	87	89	88	84	85	88
Nev.	64	82	54	88	85	89	85	78	85
Wash.	159	197	268	87	87	93	82	83	89
Oreg.	204	168	212	88	87	93	84	82	90
Calif.	338	363	235	85	82	87	85	82	78
U.S.	11,306	12,126	16,533	80	88	87	76	87	84

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1934-45	Production 1/		Indicated 1945
		1943	1944	
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	43,866	51,961	60,500	44,900
Navels & Misc. 2/	17,570	21,071	22,100	17,900
Valencias	26,296	30,890	38,400	27,000
Florida, all	26,920	46,200	42,800	49,500
Early & Midseason	15,445	25,800	21,700	25,500
Valencias	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000
Texas, all 2/	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,700
Early & Midseason	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,870
Valencias	908	1,350	1,800	1,830
Arizona, all 2/	502	1,100	1,150	1,110
Navels & Misc.	239	530	550	570
Valencias	263	570	600	540
Louisiana, all 2/	272	240	360	330
5 States 3/	73,725	103,051	109,210	106,540
Total Early and Midseason 4/	34,782	49,841	47,310	47,170
Total Valencias	38,942	53,210	61,900	53,370
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,400
All Oranges and Tangerines:				
5 States 3/	76,505	106,651	113,210	104,940
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	12,043	17,710	22,300	23,000
Arizona, all	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,000
California, all	2,337	3,300	3,830	3,550
Desert Valleys	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,350
Other	1,316	2,100	2,300	2,200
4 States 3/	37,000	56,090	52,180	62,550
LEMONS:				
California 3/	11,339	11,050	12,550	13,400
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	93	190	250	200
May 1 Forecast of 1946 crop Florida limes				
				280

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

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PEACHES

State	Production 1/					Indicated
	Average	1943	1944	1945		May 1, 1946
	1935-44					
Thousand bushels						
N.C.	1,950	252	2,698	2,172		3,200
S.C.	2,165	392	2,460	5,760		5,950
Ga.	4,902	1,593	4,590	8,091		6,580
Fla.	88	66	121	114		121
Ala.	1,425	649	1,380	2,440		2,048
Miss.	887	476	1,105	1,418		1,314
Ark.	2,052	738	2,646	2,967		2,881
La.	305	176	390	422		384
Okla.	430	136	286	734		748
Tex.	1,605	900	1,517	2,774		2,769
10 States	15,808	5,378	17,193	26,892		25,995

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop and State	Condition May 1			Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1945	1946		Average	1945	1946
	1935-44				1935-44		
Percent				Percent			
<u>PEACHES:</u>				<u>CHEERRIES:</u>			
California, all	78	.86	91	Washington	—	93	89
Clingstone	78	.87	93	Oregon	—	95	89
Freestone	78	.84	88	California	64	83	2/76
<u>PEARS:</u>				<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California, all	77	.87	81	California:			
Bartlett	1/78	.87	81	Apples, com-	78	88	72
Other	1/72	.89	78	mercial crop	78	68	2/82
<u>GRAPES:</u>				Plums	79	78	73
California, all	84	.86	87	Prunes	68	55	2/85
Wine varieties	85	.86	84	Apricots	59	61	81
Table varieties	85	.88	89	Almonds	53	84	86
Raisin varieties	83	.86	88	Walnuts	51		
				Florida:			
				Avocados	62	62	50
				Blueberries	80	80	90

1/ Short-time average.

2/ May 1 indicated 1946 production in California as follows: Cherries, 30,400 tons compared with 38,000 tons in 1945; plums, 88,000 tons compared with 71,000 tons in 1945; apricots, 298,000 tons compared with 159,000 tons in 1945.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	1945
	:1934-43:			:1934-43:			:1934-43:		
	T h o u s a n d			a c r e s			S h o r t t o n s		
Ohio	43	17	24	38	13	21	8.3	8.7	9.9
Mich.	114	69	92	101	59	78	8.3	8.8	8.0
Nebr.	71	53	63	65	46	59	12.5	10.7	10.8
Mont.	72	71	87	68	64	81	12.0	10.7	10.7
Idaho	64	50	58	58	43	53	13.2	14.4	15.3
Wyo.	47	31	37	43	28	35	12.0	11.0	9.9
Colo.	163	136	162	151	117	152	12.7	12.2	12.1
Utah.	47	33	35	42	31	32	12.8	12.8	13.7
Calif.	146	77	104	136	71	96	14.6	16.9	16.8
Other States	117	98	117	106	86	109	10.2	11.7	11.9
U.S.	884	635	779	808	558	716	11.9	12.1	12.1

State	Production			Season av. price per:		Value of	
	Average	1944	1945	ton rec.by farmers l/:		production	
	:1934-43:			1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand short tons			Dollars		Thousand dollars	
Ohio	325	113	208	12.00	11.60	1,356	2,413
Mich.	857	519	627	12.10	11.20	6,280	7,022
Nebr.	810	490	635	10.20	9.20	4,998	5,842
Mont.	820	682	865	10.60	10.30	7,229	8,910
Idaho	789	618	809	10.30	9.90	6,365	8,009
Wyo.	520	307	346	10.30	10.00	3,162	3,460
Colo.	1,900	1,427	1,835	10.70	9.90	15,269	18,166
Utah	546	396	437	10.10	9.60	4,000	4,195
Calif.	1,991	1,199	1,610	11.00	11.00	13,189	17,710
Other States	1,087	1,004	1,296	10.10	9.81	10,178	12,720
U.S.	9,644	6,755	8,668	10.70	10.20	72,026	88,447

l/ Includes price support payments of approximately \$2.88 per ton in 1944 and \$2.02 in 1945. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately \$2.62 per ton in 1944 and \$2.46 in 1945.

BEET SUGAR				SUGAR BEET PULP			
State	Production l/			Item	Production		
	Average	1944	1945		Average	1944	1945
	:1934-43:				:1934-43:		
	Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons		
Ohio	35	17	28	Molasses			
Mich.	132	73	96	Pulp	158	77	115
Nebr.	104	68	73	Dried pulp	92	101	101
Mont.	120	109	128	Moist pulp	1,530	1,008	1,173
Idaho	105	80	105				
Wyo.	82	40	51				
Colo.	296	230	274				
Utah	78	55	56				
Calif.	318	178	224				
Other States	136	137	159				
U.S.	1,407	987	1,194				

l/ The production of sugar by States does not correspond with production of beets since considerable quantities of beets are processed in States other than where produced. Sugar is credited to the State in which it was manufactured.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	: Acreage harvested			: Yield of cane per acre:			: Cane production		
	: Average:			: Average:			: Average:		
	1944 : 1945			1944 : 1945			1944 : 1945		
	: 1934-43:			: 1934-43:			: 1934-43:		
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For Sugar:									
Louisiana	242.2	246	246	18.5	20.0	21.3	4,508	4,320	5,240
Florida	21.7	27.1	30.9	32.0	38.8	36.0	689	780	1,112
Total	263.9	273.1	276.9	19.6	20.9	22.9	5,197	5,700	6,352
For Seed:									
Louisiana	23.4	20	18	18.3	19.5	21.0	417	390	378
Florida	.8	1.2	1.0	34.6	31.4	37.4	26	38	37
Total	24.2	21.2	19.0	18.8	20.2	21.8	443	428	415
Sugar & Seed:									
Louisiana	265.6	266	264	18.4	20.0	21.3	4,925	5,310	5,618
Florida	22.4	28.3	31.9	32.0	28.9	36.0	715	818	1,149
U. S. Total	288.0	294.3	295.9	19.5	20.8	22.9	5,640	6,128	6,767

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per tons			Value of production		
	rec'd by farmers 1/					
	1944			1944		
	: 1945			: 1945		
	Dollars			Thousand dollars		
For Sugar:						
Louisiana	4.97		5.75	24,452		30,130
Florida	4.75		6.25	3,705		6,950
Total	4.94		5.84	28,157		37,080
Sugar & Seed:						
Louisiana	4.97		5.75	26,391		32,304
Florida	4.75		6.25	3,886		7,181
U. S. Total	4.94		5.83	30,277		39,485

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	: Sugar (96° equivalent):			Raw sugar produced:			Molasses 2/		
	: per ton of cane			: (96° equivalent)			: (including blackstrap)		
	: Average:			: Average:			: Average:		
	1944 : 1945			1944 : 1945			1944 : 1945		
	: 1934-43:			: 1934-43:			: 1934-43:		
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	163	150	144	369	369	376	29,624	35,638	41,646
Florida	186	174	191	66	68	106	4,240	5,400	6,300
U. S. Total	167	153	152	434	437	482	33,864	41,038	47,946

1/ Includes price support payments of \$0.75 per ton in 1944 and approximately \$1.57 in 1945. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of \$1.14 per ton in 1944 and approximately \$1.20 in 1945. 2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1944 AND 1945 (REVISED)

State:	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	5,600	6,000	1,644	1,362	9,205	8,172
Conn.	16,200	17,000	1,442	1,343	23,368	22,830
N.Y.	900	800	1,300	1,250	1,170	1,000
Pa.	33,900	35,600	1,560	1,302	52,893	46,355
Ohio	22,800	20,100	1,112	1,128	25,347	22,670
Ind.	11,000	11,300	1,314	1,198	14,456	13,540
Wis.	19,800	23,100	1,500	1,561	29,700	36,048
Minn.	600	700	1,240	1,300	744	910
Mo.	7,000	8,000	1,100	850	7,700	6,800
Kans.	300	300	1,000	1,000	300	300
Md.	45,000	36,000	850	600	38,250	21,600
Va.	135,500	137,300	1,098	1,117	148,827	153,315
W.Va.	3,300	3,300	1,025	1,130	3,382	3,729
N.C.	694,300	735,000	1,084	1,109	752,956	814,800
S.C.	115,000	128,000	1,150	1,090	132,250	139,520
Ga.	95,700	102,800	980	1,031	93,780	105,975
Fla.	21,700	21,900	926	917	20,095	20,082
Ky.	410,600	413,200	1,157	1,059	475,240	437,035
Tenn.	111,900	124,000	1,132	1,145	126,695	141,940
Ala.	400	400	820	838	328	335
La.	400	300	525	640	210	192
U. S.	1,751,900	1,825,100	1,117	1,095	1,956,896	1,997,808

State:	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	59.3	81.6	5,457	6,669
Conn.	90.1	104.0	21,048	23,673
N.Y.	22.0	34.0	257	340
Pa.	19.7	34.0	10,431	15,780
Ohio	35.9	37.0	9,111	8,397
Ind.	42.6	36.3	6,152	4,912
Wis.	25.4	41.6	7,549	14,993
Minn.	26.0	41.0	193	373
Mo.	50.1	34.1	3,858	2,319
Kans.	48.0	35.0	144	105
Md.	55.5	55.0	21,229	11,880
Va.	41.3	43.1	61,468	66,065
W.Va.	41.6	40.9	1,407	1,525
N.C.	43.2	44.0	325,475	358,840
S.C.	43.0	43.9	56,868	61,249
Ga.	37.2	40.5	34,903	42,868
Fla.	51.9	54.4	10,421	10,923
Ky.	41.4	38.1	196,526	166,880
Tenn.	38.6	37.4	48,931	53,056
Ala.	37.8	36.1	124	121
La.	42.5	65.0	89	125
U. S.	42.0	42.6	821,641	851,093

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre	Production		Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers		Value of production	
		1944	1945		1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Thousand pounds										
Cents										
Thousand dollars										
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Virginia	11	103,000	106,000	1,075	110,725	117,130	43.4	45.0	48,055	52,708
North Carolina	11	265,000	283,000	1,020	270,300	305,640	43.2	44.7	116,770	136,621
Total Old Belt	11	368,000	389,000	1,035	381,025	422,770	43.3	44.8	164,835	189,329
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	339,000	353,000	1,110	376,290	395,360	43.0	44.0	161,805	173,958
North Carolina	13	78,000	85,000	1,150	89,700	93,500	43.2	43.3	38,750	40,496
South Carolina	13	115,000	128,000	1,150	132,250	139,520	43.0	43.9	56,663	61,249
Total South Carolina Belt	13	193,000	213,000	1,150	221,950	233,020	43.1	43.9	95,618	101,735
Georgia	14	95,000	102,000	980	93,100	105,060	36.5	39.6	33,982	41,604
Florida	14	19,000	19,400	900	17,100	17,169	36.2	38.8	6,190	6,662
Alabama	14	300	300	810	243	255	36.0	35.5	87	91
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	114,300	121,700	956	110,443	122,484	36.5	39.5	40,259	48,357
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,014,300	1,076,700	1,074	1,089,708	1,173,634	42.4	43.7	462,507	513,379
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	14,900	14,000	950	14,155	11,760	24.5	31.5	3,468	3,704
Kentucky	22	9,000	8,000	1,000	9,000	7,800	24.5	30.9	2,205	2,410
Tennessee	22	25,000	25,000	1,050	26,250	25,000	25.5	32.8	6,694	8,200
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	34,000	33,000	1,037	35,250	32,800	25.2	32.3	8,899	10,610
Kentucky	23	13,000	10,000	1,000	13,000	9,500	23.0	29.4	2,990	2,793
Tennessee	23	2,500	3,000	1,050	2,625	2,940	22.3	28.4	585	864
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	15,500	13,000	1,008	15,625	12,440	22.9	29.4	3,575	3,657
Total Henderson Sten. Belt. (Ky.)	24	100	100	950	95	95	17.3	30.0	16	28
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	64,500	60,100	1,010	65,125	57,095	24.5	31.5	15,958	17,999
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	16,500	16,000	1,120	18,480	18,160	42.5	37.8	7,854	6,864
Indiana	31	10,800	11,100	1,320	14,256	13,320	42.9	35.5	6,116	4,862
Missouri	31	7,000	8,000	1,100	7,700	6,800	50.1	34.1	3,858	2,319
Kansas	31	300	300	1,000	300	300	48.0	35.0	144	105
Virginia	31	14,300	14,500	1,460	20,878	22,185	43.0	40.1	8,978	8,895
West Virginia	31	3,300	3,300	1,025	3,382	3,729	41.5	40.9	1,407	1,525
North Carolina	31	12,300	14,000	1,355	16,666	20,300	48.9	38.3	8,150	7,775
Kentucky	31	356,000	360,000	1,170	416,520	385,200	43.9	39.7	182,852	152,924
Tennessee	31	80,000	90,000	1,165	93,200	108,000	43.7	39.4	40,728	42,552
Alabama	31	100	100	850	85	80	43.0	38.0	37	30
Total Burley Belt	31	500,600	517,300	1,182	591,467	578,074	44.0	39.4	260,124	227,852
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	45,000	36,000	850	38,250	31,600	55.5	55.0	21,229	11,880
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	545,600	553,300	1,154	629,717	589,674	44.7	40.0	281,353	239,732
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	200	200	1,000	200	230	18.0	22.5	36	50
Kentucky	35	17,500	20,500	1,150	20,125	20,500	21.8	24.9	4,387	5,104
Tennessee	35	4,400	6,000	1,050	4,620	6,000	20.0	24.0	924	1,440
Total One Sucker	35	22,100	26,700	1,129	24,945	26,720	21.4	24.7	5,347	6,594
Total Green-River Belt (Ky.)	36	15,000	14,600	1,100	16,500	14,600	24.7	24.8	4,076	3,621
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,300	2,800	930	3,069	2,240	31.5	33.8	967	757
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	40,400	44,100	1,102	44,514	43,560	23.3	25.2	10,390	10,972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of

May 1, 1946

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1			State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1945	1946		Average	1945	1946
	1935-44				1935-44		
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	79	88	90	La.	76	75	79
S.C.	74	87	95	Okla.	74	64	86
Ga.	75	84	84	Tex.	71	65	84
Fla.	71	72	85	Calif.	89	91	90
Ala.	77	83	78				
Miss.	77	80	84	11 States	76	78	86
Ark.	77	60	85				

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44			1935-44		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	151	92	87	9	6	7	24	9	10
N.H.	298	199	211	39	9	12	65	25	38
Vt.	4,429	3,111	3,298	288	147	213	1,072	351	633
Mass.	209	157	154	37	20	20	59	22	36
N.Y.	3,063	2,202	2,626	186	22	67	783	230	411
Pa.	501	285	291	48	18	11	144	53	45
Ohio	926	560	532	6	1	0	263	136	80
Mich.	494	474	502	14	3	2	116	82	63
Wis.	326	226	210	3	1	0	76	23	28
Md.	44	30	33	12	10	5	22	10	10
10 States	10,442	7,336	8,004	643	237	337	2,625	991	1,354

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1935-44	May 1 1944	1945	1946
Pounds				
Me.	14.8	16.0	16.8	16.6
N.H.	15.0	16.3	17.0	16.6
Vt.	16.9	18.2	18.2	18.0
Mass.	18.7	17.6	20.4	18.1
Conn.	18.5	19.0	19.4	17.4
N.Y.	20.2	20.3	22.7	21.1
N.J.	21.1	20.7	23.2	21.8
Pa.	18.9	18.8	21.1	19.7
N. ATL.	19.01	18.97	21.05	19.78
Ohio	16.6	16.1	18.5	18.7
Ind.	15.6	15.3	17.4	18.4
Ill.	16.5	17.1	19.2	19.3
Mich.	18.9	18.7	20.9	21.3
Wis.	19.4	20.5	21.6	22.2
E. N. CENT.	17.96	18.37	20.01	20.59
Minn.	18.3	18.2	19.5	21.1
Iowa	16.4	16.8	18.2	19.3
Mo.	11.8	11.2	13.7	14.5
N. Dak.	14.4	14.4	15.3	16.4
S. Dak.	13.0	12.9	13.4	16.2
Nebr.	15.3	14.6	15.7	18.5
Kans.	16.0	14.6	15.5	17.8
W. N. CENT.	15.29	14.92	16.29	17.99
Md.	15.9	16.6	18.0	18.1
Va.	11.6	12.2	14.3	14.1
W. Va.	10.6	10.7	12.7	13.0
N.C.	12.0	12.2	13.1	13.5
S.C.	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.4
Ga.	9.2	8.9	9.7	10.2
S. ATL.	11.54	12.30	13.30	13.76
Ky.	11.7	11.7	13.4	14.7
Tenn.	11.0	12.1	12.8	12.5
Ala.	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.0
Miss.	8.0	8.7	8.4	9.0
Ark.	9.7	9.0	9.4	10.2
Okla.	12.5	11.8	12.0	13.0
Tex.	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.3
S. CENT.	10.55	10.45	10.92	11.50
Mont.	16.1	16.5	17.1	18.4
Idaho	19.1	18.6	19.1	21.0
Wyo.	14.4	15.1	16.0	18.6
Colo.	15.5	14.6	17.8	17.2
Utah	17.8	19.6	19.8	21.1
Wash.	20.6	21.0	21.1	22.5
Oreg.	19.7	19.1	20.3	20.6
Calif.	21.8	22.0	22.8	22.5
WEST.	18.44	19.33	20.17	21.12
U. S.	15.47	15.60	16.86	17.52

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1946

May 1, 1946

3.00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April		100 layers		During April		Jan. to April incl.	
Division:	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,944	1,976	1,938	1,953	38	39	143	156
N.H.	1,805	1,765	1,917	1,884	35	33	132	130
Vt.	880	876	2,052	2,040	18	18	70	67
Mass.	4,594	4,307	1,971	1,962	91	85	356	351
R.I.	391	424	2,034	1,989	8	8	30	33
Conn.	2,355	2,284	1,884	1,908	44	44	181	183
N.Y.	10,722	11,268	1,360	1,854	199	209	771	794
N.J.	5,214	5,705	1,764	1,782	92	102	371	395
Pa.	14,868	17,420	1,830	1,836	272	320	1,002	1,163
N. ATL.	42,771	46,023	1,863	1,864	797	853	3,061	3,272
Ohio	17,440	16,992	1,866	1,866	325	317	1,104	1,090
Ind.	12,992	12,698	1,914	1,953	249	248	797	818
Ill.	19,497	18,936	1,806	1,813	352	344	1,112	1,120
Mich.	10,717	10,818	1,824	1,830	195	198	660	662
Wis.	14,542	14,903	1,722	1,752	250	261	902	930
E.N. CENT.	75,188	74,347	1,823	1,840	1,371	1,368	4,575	4,620
Minn.	23,984	24,292	1,776	1,812	426	440	1,502	1,601
Iowa	29,771	30,082	1,783	1,815	532	546	1,746	1,836
Mo.	20,470	19,616	1,896	1,914	388	375	1,181	1,173
N. Dak.	5,184	4,782	1,716	1,779	89	85	261	246
S. Dak.	8,097	8,232	1,743	1,818	141	150	425	449
Nebr.	14,018	13,614	1,842	1,860	258	253	848	850
Kans.	14,704	14,104	1,878	1,890	276	267	885	893
W.N. CENT.	116,228	114,722	1,815	1,844	2,110	2,116	6,848	7,048
Del.	803	780	1,309	1,896	15	15	51	50
MD.	2,982	2,900	1,764	1,785	53	52	174	177
Va.	7,167	7,024	1,758	1,776	126	125	427	423
W. Va.	2,996	3,014	1,893	1,902	57	57	178	183
N.C.	9,716	9,294	1,599	1,569	155	146	485	459
S.C.	3,510	3,211	1,425	1,488	50	48	151	145
Ga.	5,988	5,622	1,419	1,449	85	81	260	252
Fla.	1,450	1,367	1,578	1,608	23	22	79	77
S. ATL.	34,592	33,202	1,650	1,644	564	546	1,805	1,766
Ky.	8,658	9,168	1,761	1,782	152	163	497	525
Tenn.	8,752	8,568	1,641	1,668	144	143	456	437
Ala.	5,585	5,634	1,506	1,542	84	87	257	259
Miss.	6,269	5,964	1,344	1,350	84	81	252	235
Ark.	6,684	6,906	1,587	1,596	106	110	289	297
La.	3,812	3,510	1,380	1,374	53	48	152	145
Okla.	11,037	10,332	1,830	1,815	203	188	654	619
Tex.	25,430	24,564	1,713	1,722	436	423	1,340	1,285
S. CENT.	76,286	74,646	1,654	1,665	1,262	1,243	3,897	3,802
Mont.	1,744	1,558	1,764	1,842	31	28	97	90
Idaho	1,714	1,692	1,761	1,890	30	32	108	118
Wyo.	624	620	1,662	1,813	10	11	33	37
Colo.	3,112	3,295	1,746	1,770	54	58	172	193
N. Mex.	925	922	1,554	1,698	14	16	49	51
Ariz.	427	373	1,620	1,710	7	6	25	22
Utah	2,397	2,262	1,677	1,783	40	40	141	136
Nev.	285	285	1,830	1,782	5	5	17	17
Wash.	5,221	5,363	1,788	1,812	93	97	361	365
Oreg.	2,933	3,039	1,854	1,818	55	55	195	197
Calif.	13,438	14,020	1,740	1,728	234	242	814	851
WEST.	32,870	33,409	1,745	1,766	573	590	2,012	2,077
U.S.	377,935	376,349	1,767	1,786	6,677	6,721	22,198	22,525

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS IN 1945 AND 1946

State and Div.	Average price paid for baby chicks per 100								:Av. price paid : for turkey	
	: Straight run		: Sexed pullet		: Sexed cockerel:		: All chicks		:poults per 100	
	: chicks		: chicks		: chicks		: chicks		: chicks	
	: 1945	: 1946	: 1945	: 1946	: 1945	: 1946	: 1945	: 1946	: 1945	: 1946
	Dollars									
Maine	14.80	14.80	22.60	23.80	9.10	9.10	17.20	17.90	80.00	75.00
N.H.	15.60	15.60	23.60	23.60	10.50	9.30	17.70	16.70	85.00	80.00
Vt.	15.40	15.80	23.10	23.10	11.50	9.70	17.30	17.20	80.00	78.00
Mass.	15.50	15.50	23.90	24.50	10.70	9.50	16.90	19.00	83.00	78.00
R.I.	15.50	15.50	24.00	24.50	10.50	9.50	19.80	21.10	80.00	80.00
Conn.	16.20	16.50	24.00	24.10	12.00	10.00	19.70	20.00	85.00	80.00
I.E.	15.50	15.60	23.60	24.20	10.10	9.45	17.70	18.60	82.30	72.60
N.Y.	15.90	16.00	27.20	27.60	8.00	7.00	18.80	19.10	80.00	76.00
N.J.	15.40	15.40	26.30	27.10	10.00	9.50	18.20	17.60	80.00	79.00
Pa.	13.80	13.80	22.40	21.50	7.00	7.50	15.30	14.90	73.00	69.00
M.A.	14.60	14.60	24.90	25.00	8.00	7.48	16.80	16.50	75.10	71.30
Ohio	13.80	13.90	23.90	23.80	6.80	6.80	16.00	16.30	72.00	74.00
Ind.	13.60	13.60	20.70	20.60	7.60	8.00	14.50	14.60	77.00	75.00
Ill.	13.40	13.40	20.80	20.80	8.30	8.40	14.50	14.60	70.00	76.00
Mich.	13.90	13.80	24.50	24.10	8.70	7.40	17.40	17.80	80.00	77.00
Wis.	14.30	14.40	26.00	25.80	6.60	6.40	18.50	18.60	83.00	80.00
E.N.C.	13.70	13.70	23.50	23.40	7.66	7.47	15.90	16.10	75.70	76.20
Minn.	14.40	14.00	27.40	27.20	4.50	4.00	18.20	17.80	84.00	78.00
Iowa	13.60	13.70	23.00	23.90	6.60	5.70	15.40	15.80	76.00	73.00
Mo.	11.80	11.60	18.40	18.20	7.10	6.40	12.80	12.80	63.00	67.00
N.Dak.	14.40	14.40	22.70	22.10	7.30	7.30	15.40	15.50	79.00	76.00
S.Dak.	14.30	14.00	22.60	23.50	7.60	6.80	15.20	14.80	76.00	70.00
Nebr.	13.20	13.20	21.50	21.20	6.40	6.40	13.70	14.00	70.00	70.00
Kans.	12.80	12.70	20.60	20.70	6.30	6.00	13.80	13.80	73.00	70.00
W.N.C.	13.40	13.30	23.50	23.50	6.29	5.64	15.20	15.20	76.40	75.20
Del.	13.60	13.80	23.00	23.00	11.00	9.00	14.70	17.50	72.00	73.00
Md.	13.60	13.40	21.90	21.40	7.00	6.00	14.70	14.60	75.00	73.00
Va.	13.40	13.50	20.00	20.20	7.70	8.50	14.10	14.50	73.00	71.00
W.Va.	13.40	13.70	22.00	22.30	7.70	7.10	15.30	16.10	68.00	68.00
N.C.	13.10	13.60	19.30	19.30	9.70	9.10	14.00	14.60	68.00	64.00
S.C.	13.20	12.60	18.90	17.50	8.30	8.40	13.80	12.90	66.00	65.00
Ga.	13.80	13.50	18.90	19.40	10.50	9.20	14.00	13.60	50.00	66.00
Fla.	15.50	14.50	19.70	18.50	11.50	11.50	16.30	14.80	65.00	70.00
S.A.	13.50	13.50	20.30	20.50	8.53	8.26	14.30	14.50	68.70	69.10
Ky.	12.80	13.00	19.00	18.70	7.40	6.50	13.60	13.30	60.00	60.00
Tenn.	12.80	13.00	19.20	18.60	7.30	7.90	13.80	14.10	50.00	65.00
Ala.	13.30	13.50	19.10	18.50	8.60	8.50	14.00	13.70	46.00	65.00
Miss.	12.60	12.00	19.50	18.30	7.60	7.40	13.30	13.00	56.00	65.00
E.S.C.	12.90	12.90	19.20	18.50	7.58	7.71	13.70	13.50	53.90	52.70
Ark.	11.60	12.20	17.00	18.60	6.40	7.20	12.00	13.00	70.00	70.00
La.	13.30	13.90	17.60	20.70	8.50	6.50	14.10	14.70	53.00	61.00
Okla.	12.50	12.40	20.60	19.60	6.40	5.70	13.70	13.30	65.00	63.00
Tex.	12.20	12.30	20.50	21.30	5.90	6.20	13.80	13.30	64.00	57.00
W.S.C.	12.30	12.40	20.00	20.40	6.31	6.20	13.60	13.30	64.10	59.10
Mont.	15.60	15.70	26.00	27.00	7.00	6.00	17.10	17.50	80.00	76.00
Idaho	16.50	16.80	29.00	32.00	8.00	6.50	18.50	19.30	78.00	78.00
Wyo.	14.70	14.10	26.70	26.40	7.00	7.00	15.30	15.80	83.00	83.00
Colo.	13.70	14.00	22.20	22.70	7.30	7.30	14.70	14.80	86.00	83.00
N.Mex.	13.00	13.50	22.00	24.00	8.00	7.00	14.10	15.60	70.00	70.00
Ariz.	15.50	15.00	28.50	26.00	7.60	7.00	20.70	18.70	76.00	75.00
Utah	15.40	16.00	31.50	32.00	4.50	5.00	19.00	26.30	88.00	70.00
Nev.	15.80	15.80	32.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	23.90	19.40	82.00	65.00
MOUNT.	14.90	15.10	27.30	28.50	6.84	6.75	15.90	18.00	84.40	74.50
Wash.	17.20	17.70	31.00	32.30	8.10	9.70	21.10	22.70	74.00	69.00
Oreg.	16.80	16.90	30.00	29.20	5.20	5.40	21.70	21.10	75.00	65.00
Calif.	16.20	16.20	30.80	31.10	5.70	5.50	19.30	20.50	78.00	68.00
PAC.	16.50	16.60	30.70	31.20	6.62	8.00	20.10	21.20	76.40	67.20
U.S.	13.70	13.70	23.50	23.80	7.17	6.78	15.50	15.70	75.90	71.50